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box
1.

Sunderland Public Libraries,
Museum and Art Gallery.

Exhibition of Bibles, Manuscripts, etc.,

IN CELEBRATION OF

THE 300TH ANNIVERSARY

OF THE

Authorised Version of the Bible.

1611—1911.

April, 1911.

12 x 1 36

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J. A. CHARLTON DEAS, *Librarian and Director.*

EXHIBITION OF
Bibles and Manuscripts

IN THE

SUNDERLAND PUBLIC LIBRARY AND MUSEUM,

TO COMMEMORATE THE

300TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE AUTHORISED VERSION OF THE BIBLE.

This is a collection of about 60 Bibles and early Illuminated Manuscripts, brought together in celebration of the 300th Anniversary of the issue of the Authorised Version of the English Bible, which was first published in 1611.

The collection is made up of loans from Mr. Herbert S. Squance, M.A., Councillor G. W. Bain, Mrs. William Mills, late of Roker, and the Rev. J. T. Middlemiss. Some of the exhibits are from the Reference Department of the Central Library, and the whole is on view in the Museum Gallery, which adjoins the Art Gallery, where they will remain for a period of several months. A list of books in the Libraries dealing with the subject is appended.

SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE AUTHORISED VERSION, 1611—1911.

The roots of the English Bible lie far back in the history of the nation, and its growth was a long and slow process. Its literary history begins with John Wycliffe, who, with other translators, about the year 1388, completed the first Bible in our tongue. Long prior to Wycliffe's time, however, parts of the Bible had been translated into both Anglo-Saxon and English. Exhibit No. 1 is a reproduction of the earliest ex-

isting version of the Gospels in English, known as the Lindisfarne Gospels, translated at Lindisfarne in the 7th century. Of the Venerable Bede's well-known translation of the Gospel of John unfortunately no copy exists.

The first printed New Testament was issued in 1525 by William Tyndale, and in 1535 Miles Coverdale issued the first complete English Bible. Following these versions came the well-known Geneva Bible (1560), and the Bishops' Bible (1568), and, finally, chiefly owing to the personal efforts of King James I., the Authorised Version appeared in 1611, being therefore often known as King James' Bible.

The idea of this new translation was due to John Rainolds, President of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, the Puritan leader at the Hampton Court Conference, 1604. The King took up the proposal warmly, and its achievement was due to his royal interest and influence. The translators numbered 47, and were divided into six companies, each company being responsible for a certain section of the Scriptures. The results of their several labours were subjected to mutual criticism, and then underwent nine months' final revision by a representative committee of six members.

The directions were to take the "Bishops' Bible" as a basis and to consult the other versions. Like all the principal English versions from 1537 to 1885, this version was built upon the foundations laid by Tyndale and Coverdale. It won its way by sheer merit, until gradually it displaced even the Geneva Bible in popular affection, and established itself as the sole recognised version of the Bible in English. From about the middle of the 17th century down to the appearance of the Revised Version in 1881-85 it reigned without a rival.

BRIEF OUTLINE OF
THE EVOLUTION OF THE ENGLISH BIBLE.

The Bible of Western Europe, at the time when England was converted to Christianity, was the so-called "Vulgate" (*i.e.* common) Version in Latin, of St. Jerome (4th century). This was the Bible used by the Celtic monks of Northumbria and the Roman monks who accompanied Augustine to Kent. It was also the Version which was used by all the translators up to the introduction of printing, while nearly all the subsequent translations were made direct from the original Hebrew and Greek manuscripts.

PIONEERS.—Caedmon, of Whitby, translated parts of the Bible into Anglo-Saxon in the 7th century.

7th to 14th centuries. Bede, of Monwearmouth and Jarrow, translated part of the Gospel of St. John into Anglo-Saxon about the year 735. No copy now exists.
King Alfred translated the Psalms in the 9th century.

700. LINDISFARNE GOSPELS.—The earliest existing version of the Gospels in English, also known as the Book of Durham, and The Gospels of St. Cuthbert, now in the British Museum.

c. 1388. WYCLIFFE'S BIBLE.—The first complete English Bible, but circulated only in manuscript copies.

c. 1477. Caxton introduces printing into England.

1525. TYNDALE'S NEW TESTAMENT.—The first printed New Testament.

1535. COVERDALE'S BIBLE.—The first complete printed English Bible.

1537. "MATTHEW'S BIBLE."—The first English Bible to be printed by Royal Authority. (Henry VIII.)
"Matthew" is probably an alias for John Rogers, a friend of Tyndale.

1539. GREAT BIBLE.—A revision by Coverdale of Matthew's Bible, and the first Bible set up in the churches to be openly read by the people.

1560. GENEVA BIBLE.—The first version to become popular as a household Bible. It was based on Tyndale's Bible, and had great influence on the following versions.

1568. BISHOPS' BIBLE.—A revision of the Great Bible by Archbishop Parker and the Bishops of his province. It forms the groundwork of the Authorised Version.

1610. DOUAI BIBLE.—The first Roman Catholic English Version. It was translated at Rheims and Douai from the Vulgate.

1611. AUTHORISED VERSION.—This is a revision—based on all previous translations—made by 47 scholars in three companies sitting at Westminster, Oxford, and Cambridge.

1885. REVISED VERSION.—A revision of the Authorised Version. The idea originated in the Canterbury Convocation of the Church of England, and was carried out with the aid of scholars drawn both from the Established and the Free Churches.

EXHIBITS.

I.—Lindisfarne Gospels (A.D. 690-700). Photogravure reproduction.

The interlinear Anglo-Saxon gloss in the Old Northumbrian Dialect is the *earliest extant version of the Gospels in English.*

The original MS. is at the British Museum.

REPRODUCTIONS OF LEAVES FROM BIBLICAL MANUSCRIPTS, LENT BY REV. J. T. MIDDLEMISS, SUNDERLAND.

I*a*.—Lindisfarne Gospels. Page from St. John, chapter i.

I*b*.—Wearmouth and Jarrow Bible.

These two large reproductions show both sides of a leaf of a great Latin Bible (1 Kings, xi., 29, to xii., 18), believed to be one of three such Bibles written in the monasteries of Wearmouth and Jarrow by order of Abbot Ceolfrid, early in the 8th century. One of these was taken by Ceolfrid to Italy as a present to Pope Gregory II. in 716, and is now at Florence, where it is known as the Codex Amiatinus (a copy of a portion of a page of which is shown by Mr. James Patterson), and is the best authority for the text of the Latin Vulgate. The present leaf (of which the original is in the British Museum) is all that is known to be left of the other two Bibles. It was found by the Rev. Canon Green-

well, F.R.S., in a bookseller's shop in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, some years ago, who presented it to the British Museum. (A short paper on the leaf was read by the Rev. J. T. Middlemiss—by whom the reproductions are lent—before the Sunderland Antiquarian Society, on the 25th of April, 1911.)

I*c*.—Alcuin's Bible.

Alcuin was an eminent Saxon ecclesiastic and man of learning, born at York, 735; died, 804.

I*d*.—Anglo-Saxon Bible.

I*e*.—Gothic MSS.

I*f*.—A Waldensian MS. A leaf of St. Matthew's Gospel.

I*g*.—Wycliffe's Bible.

LENT BY
MR. HERBERT S. SQUANCE, M.A.,
SUNDERLAND.

II.—Facsimile of a page of the "Mazarin" Bible.

The original was the first book printed in Europe from movable metal types. It was printed at Mayence by John Gutenberg in or before 1456.

The facsimile shown is in Humphrey's "Art of Printing." Quaritch, 1857.

III.—Latin Bible (Folio), Gothic Letter. Printed at Basle by John de Amerbach 1482.

The Volume is complete and in beautifully clean condition. It is without Title-page, pagination, or catchwords, is rubricated by hand, with illuminated initials to the various books and painted capital letters.

Prefixed is Jerome's Prologue, and appended Rubric of Proper Lessons and a table of "Interpretations" of the Hebrew names.

IV.—Latin Bible (Quarto), Gothic Letter.

Printed at Paris by Jehan Petit, 20th July, 1501.

The Initial letters are illuminated, but the capitals are woodcuts, except in some instances where the spaces left by the printer are too small the capitals are painted.

It has prefixed a table of the Books, Synopsis of Contents and Jerome's Preface, and the "Interpretations" are appended at the end.

V.—Latin Bible (Folio), Roman Letter.

Printed at Paris by Robert Stephanus, 1546.

R. Estienne was the official printer to the King, and this is a beautiful specimen of his work. It contains a few curious woodcuts, and it will be seen that in this copy the blank spaces left by the printer for the capital letters have never been filled in.

VI.—Greek Testament (Duodecimo).

Printed at Paris by Robert Stephanus, 1549.

Two Volumes bound in one. The first Volume containing the Gospels and Acts has 528 pages, and the second containing the Epistles and Book of the Revelation 361 pages.

This edition, known from the first words of the Preface, as the "O Mirificam" Testament, was issued under the patronage and protection of Francis I., the King himself defraying the cost of the beautiful types.

"It is of special interest, for it was this text of the New Testament which the Translators of 1611 made use of throughout their work."

VII.—Latin Bible (Octavo).

Printed at Lyons by Jacob de Millis, 1558.

With numerous very quaint Woodcuts. It will be seen that a former owner has made diligent use of the Volume, there being many old marginal notes and interlineations.

VIII.—English New Testament.

The New Testament in English, translated by John Wycliffe *circa* MCCCLXXX., now first printed from a contemporary Manuscript formerly in the Monastery of Sion, Middlesex. Printed at Chiswick by Charles Whittingham for William Pickering, 1848.

"We think we have here the earliest Version in English of the entire New Testament; that which followed, though at long interval, the Saxon, connecting itself, it may be, as by succession, with the translation of St. John's Gospel, which occupied the last hours of the Venerable Bede; and also that this is the true translation of Wicliffe."—*Preface.*

IX.—Wycliffe's Bible.

Printed at the University Press, Oxford, 1850, under the supervision of the Rev. Josiah Forshall, F.R.S., and Sir F. Madden, F.R.S., Keeper of MSS. at the British Museum.

"The details of the Wycliffite translation are not known. He was assisted by Nicholas Hereford, who translated the Old Testament as far as Baruch III., 20, and possibly by others. The New Testament has been assigned to Wycliff's own hand, but there is no definite proof of it. The New Testament was completed first about 1380; the Old Testament between 1382 and 1384; and thus the first English Bible was given to the world."—*British Museum Catalogue.*

X.—Tyndale's New Testament.

Reprinted verbatim under the care of the Rev. Geo. Offor from the only known complete copy (printed at Worms by Peter Schoffer in 1525 or 1526) and now in the Baptist College, Bristol.

This is the earliest printed New Testament in English of which the complete text survives.

XI.—Tyndale's Pentateuch.

A Verbatim Reprint of the Edition of 17th January, 1530, printed under the care of the Rev. G. L. Mombert, D.D., at New York in 1884.

"In the address 'To the Reader' prefixed to

Genesis, Tyndale describes his experiences in London about 1523 and writes, 'I understoode at the laste not only that there was no roome in my lorde of londons palace to translate the new testament / but also that there was no place to do it in all Englande / as experience doth now openly declare.'"—*British Museum Catalogue.*

XII.—Coverdale's Bible.

Bagster's Reprint of the Edition dated 4th October, 1535.

XIII.—The Great Bible.

Printed in London by Edward Whitchurch, 1540.

This version, often called Cranmer's, from the prologue written by the Archbishop, went through six editions, and is still represented in daily use by its version of the Psalms surviving in the Book of Common Prayer.

It is also known as the "Treacle" Bible from the translation of Jeremiah, "Is there no treacle at Giliad."

XIV.—The Bishops' Bible.

The Holy Byble, conteyning the olde Testament and the newe. Set forth by Aucthoritie. London: Printed by Richarde Jugge, the fifth of July, 1574.

Parker's or Bishops' Version. Folio; Black Letter; with Woodcuts. Contains The Apocrypha. Prefixed

is Archbp. Parker's Preface, Cranmer's Prologue, The Order of Mornyng and Evenyng Prayer, The Letanie and The Collectes.

XV.—The Genevan Bible.

The Bible. London: Printed by Christopher Barker, Printer to the Queenes Most Excellent Maiestie, 1583.

Genevan Version. Royal Folio; Large Black Letter. Contains The Apocrypha. Prefixed is (1) Dedication to Queen Elizabeth, (2) Address to the Diligent and Christian Reader, (3) Cranmer's Prologue, (4) Table of genealogie of Adam to Christ, (5) An Almanacke for 33 years from 1578, (6) The Kalendar, (7) The Names and Orders of all the bookes of the Old and Newe Testament, (8) How to take profite in reading of the Holy Scriptures, (9) The Summe of the Whole Scripture, (10) Certaine questions and answers touching the doctrine of Predestination, the use of God's worde and Sacraments, (11) Of the incomparable treasure of the holy Scriptures, with a prayer for the true use of the same, (12) A large woodcut of the Creation.

This is a beautiful and complete copy of the Version known as the "Breeches" Bible.

XVI.—Another copy of the Genevan Version.

Quarto Roman Letter, printed by Christopher Barker, 1599.

XVII.—The Rheims New Testament (First Roman Catholic Version in English).

New Testament. The Text of the New Testament of Jesus Christ, translated out of the vulgar Latine by the Papists of the traiterous Seminarie of Rhemes, whereunto is added the Translation out of the original Greeke, commonly used in the Church of England. By W. Fulke. London: Printed by Robert Barker, 1601. Folio; Roman and Italic Letter. Rhemish and Bishops' Versions in parallel columns. With Dedication to Queen Elizabeth, long Preface, and numerous notes.

XVIII.—The Authorised Version.

Holy Bible. London: Printed by Robert Barker, 1611. Folio; Large Black Letter. First Edition of the Authorised Version. There were two issues of this Version in 1611. The first known as the "Great He Bible"; the second, the "Great She Bible," from their respective readings of Ruth iii., 15: "He went into the City," "She went into the City." This copy is the second issue—the "Great She Bible."

XIX.—The Authorised Version.

Two original leaves from the first and second issues of the Authorised Version, contained in Francis Fry's description of the various Editions of the Great Bible and of the Authorised Version.

XX.—The English Hexapla.

Showing the original Greek Text of the New Testament, and in parallel columns the texts of Wycliffe's, Tyndale's, Cranmer's, the Genevan, the Rheims, and the Authorised Version.

Bagster and Sons, 1848.

XXI.—The Souldier's Pocket Bible, 1643.

Mr. Francis Fry's facsimile of a very scarce tract discovered in the British Museum bound up in a volume of pamphlets. It consists of a series of texts taken from the Genevan Version, and is supposed to be one of the pocket Bibles, a copy of which, according to tradition, was supplied to each of the soldiers in Cromwell's Army.

XXII.—The "Vinegar" Bible.

Holy Bible. Oxford: Printed by John Baskett, 1717. Two Volumes; Royal Folio. The "Vinegar Bible," so called from an error in the running title, Luke xx., "The Parable of the Vinegar," instead of "the Vineyard." This is a large paper copy with Vignette Engravings by Vander Gucht.

LENT BY

MR. COUNCILLOR G. W. BAIN,

SUNDERLAND.

XXIII.—Jugge's Edition of Tyndale's New Testament. 1552. Printed at a cost of "twenty and two pens."

XXIV.—Geneva Bible. 1582.

XXV.—Geneva Version of the New Testament. 1598. Miniature edition.

XXVI.—Second Authorised Version. The "He" Bible. 1613.

XXVII.—Geneva Version of the New Testament. 1616. Note "cratch" instead of "manger," St. Luke ii., 7.

XXVIII.—King James's Version. 1640.

XXIX.—King James's Bible, Cambridge. 1648.

XXX.—Bible, London. 1654.

XXXI.—Field's Bible. Numerous errors, some flagrant. 1653. Known as the "Wicked Bible." (Rom. vi., 13.)

XXXII.—Bible. Error in Jeremiah ii., 26, "Chief" for "Thief." 1658.

XXXIII.—Bible, with clasps. 1658.

XXXIV.—Bible, curious Title-page. 1676.

XXXV.—Bible, rare edition. 1664.

XXXVI.—New Testament. 1679. MS. notes by Rev. E ——, of the Parish of St. Nicholai. 1721.

XXXVII.—Prayer Book and Bible, King Charles II. 1680.

XXXVIII.—Bible, with later Diamond Dictionary (Plates). 1698. Cotton states that no Bibles were printed or published in 1698-9, which is an error.

XXXIX.—King James's Bible, rubricated, silver clasps. 1704. (Old Testament only.)

XL.—Bible. 1715.

XLI.—Oxford Bible. 1762.

XLII.—Bible. Silver clasps. 1696—1704.

XLIII.—Bible. Notes to I. Tim. iv., 16, cut off to evade copyright. 1776.

XLIV.—Bible. Notes as in No. XLIII. "Thy doctrine" (the doctrine). 1776.

XLV.—Children's Bible. 1763. Copper and other cuts; a remarkable compilation.

XLVI.—The Christian Soldier's Penny Bible. (Reproduced by R. Fry.) 1693. Believed to be for "Our Army in Flanders."

XLVII.—Thumb Bible. J. Taylor. 1693. (Modern reprint.)

XLVIII.—Russian Liturgy. 1830.

XLIX.—Palæographia Sacra Pictoria: being a series of Illustrations of the ancient Versions of the Bible. By J. O. Westwood, F.L.S. 1845.

ILLUMINATED MANUSCRIPTS.

L.—Leaf of MS. Bible (Vulgate Version); 13th century. Contains Genesis ch. XLVII. (part) to the end, and Exodus ch. I. verse 7.

Edward Backhouse Collection, 1907.

LENT BY

MRS. WM. MILLS,

WARWICKSHIRE (LATE OF ROKER).

LI.—Book of Hours and Missal, 14th century; contains the calendar with Saints' days, and several richly illuminated plates.

LII.—Book of Hours, 14th century; illuminated initials, German text.

LIII.—Devotional MS., 14th century; finely illuminated initials; German text.

LIV.—Book of Hours, 14th century (?); German text.

LV.—Missal, 15th century; richly illuminated throughout; used by priests at ordinary service.

LV*a*.—Antiphonal, 14th century; richly illuminated marginal borders, miniatures, and initials; on parchment, bound in oak boards covered with vellum.

LENT BY

MR. COUNCILLOR W. F. VINT, J.P.,

SUNDERLAND.

LVI.—MS. Bible. About 1200 A.D.
Vulgate Version, complete text, on vellum, with many initials illuminated with miniatures.

LVII.—Devotional MS. 14th Century.
Contains extracts from the Vulgate with finely illuminated initials.

LVIII.—MS. Missal. 15th Century.
Richly illuminated, with five full-page miniatures.

LIX.—Latin Bible (Quarto), Gothic Letter.
Printed in Venice in 1484.
See Bibles, Nos. III. and IV.

LX.—"A Smaller Biblia Pauperum."
Reprint by Unwin in 1884.

LXI.—English New Testament.
Reprint (1848) of Wycliffe's earliest version, 1388.

LXII.—Coverdale's Bible.

Bagster's Reprint of the 1535 edition.

Note the curious reading of Psalm XCI. :—

"So yt thou shalt not nede to be afrayed for eny bugges by night."—(A.V., Ps. XCI., 5.)

LXIII.—Geneva Bible.

Contains Tomson's translation of Beza's New Testament. 1587.

LXIV.—Geneva Bible (another copy).

"Imprinted at London by Robert Barker," 1607.

LXV.—New Testament (Authorised Version) and Prayer-Book.

Bound in "dos-à-dos" style, with embroidered backs. Printed 1619.

LXVI.—Quarles's Emblems of the Life of Man.

Contains many quaint engravings. Printed 1634.

LXVII.—Boothroyd's Translation of the Bible.

Benjamin Boothroyd (1768-1836), Independent minister and Hebrew scholar.

This translation was much esteemed, and in recognition of it the University of Glasgow conferred on him the degree of D.D.

LENT BY MR. J. J. KITTS,
SUNDERLAND.

LXVIII.—The Authorised Version (Quarto), Gothic Letter. Printed by Norton & Bill. 1621.

A LIST
OF
BOOKS AND ARTICLES
IN THE
SUNDERLAND PUBLIC LIBRARIES,
ILLUSTRATING THE
HISTORY OF THE VARIOUS VERSIONS
OF THE
ENGLISH BIBLE.

Abbreviations—

An entry followed by a number on the right indicates that the work is in the Central Lending Library. Where the initial R., H., M., *or* W. *is given the Central Reference, Hendon, Monkwearmouth, and West Branches are to be understood.*

Bibles.

The Annotated paragraph Bible; containing the Old and New Testaments according to the Revised version ... ... R

Biblia Hebraica. 2 vols. in 1. (1822) ... ... R

The Greek Testament; with a critically revised Text by H. Alford. 4 vols. (1863) A3004-7

The Holy Bible; Old and New Testaments ... ... R

The Interlinear Bible; the Authorised version and the Revised version. (1907) ... ... M W

The New Testament in Greek; ed. by F. H. A. Scrivener. (1877) ... ... R

The New Testament [in Greek]; Griesbach's text, with the various readings of Mill and Scholz. (1850) ... ... R

The New Testament in the original Greek; text revised by B. F. Westcott and F. J. A. Hort. 2 vols. (1881) ... ... R

Scottish Text Society. The New Testament in Scots; being Purvey's revision of Wycliffe's version, turned into Scots; by Murdoch Nisbet, c. 1520; ed. T. G. Law. 3 vols. (1901-4) ... ... R

The Septuagint version of the Old Testament according to the Vatican text; trans. into English by L. C. L. Brenton. 2 vols. ... ... R

History of the English Bible and its Versions.

Beard (J. R.) A Revised English Bible. (1857) ... ... M

Biggs (C. R. D.) The Revised version. *In* Murray's Illustrated Bible dictionary. (1908). pp. 921-922 ... ... R

Browne, Rt. Rev. G. F. *Alcuin of York.* (1908) A5945

Conder (C. R.) The First Bible. (1902) ... ... M

Davidson (A. B.) The Bible. *In* Chambers's Encyclopædia, Vol. 2, pp. 117-129 ... ... R

Dore (J. R.) Old Bibles: an account of the early versions of the English Bible. (1888) ... ... M R

———— Notes on Welsh Bibles. *In* Book Lore, Vol. 3. (1885-6). pp. 17-20, 36-39 ... ... R

Durell (J. C. V.) The Authorised version. *In* Murray's Illustrated Bible Dictionary. (1908). pp. 918-921 ... ... R

Edgar (A.) The Bibles of England. (1889) ... ... W

Heaton (W. J.) The Bible of the Reformation; its translators and their work. (1910) A6125

———— Our own English Bible; its translators and their work. (1905) A5246

Henson (H. H.) The English Bible. *In* Encyclopædia Britannica, Vol. 3. (1910). pp. 894-905 ... ... R

Hoare (H. W.) The Evolution of the English Bible: an historical sketch of the successive versions from 1382 to 1885. (1901) A2615

John Rylands Library, Manchester. Catalogue of an Exhibition of Bibles illustrating the history of the English versions from Wyclif to the present time. (1907) ... ... R

———— Catalogue of an exhibition of illuminated manuscripts, principally biblical and liturgical. (1908) ... ... R

Kenyon (F. G.) English versions. *In* Hasting's Dictionary of the Bible, pp. 219-230 ... ... R

Milligan (G.) English versions. *In* Hasting's Dictionary of the Bible, Vol. 4, pp. 855-860 ... ... R

Plumptre (E. H.) The Authorised version. *In* Smith's Dictionary of the Bible, Vol. 3, pp. 1665-1683 ... ... R

Pollard (A. W.) The English Bible. *In* Chambers's Cyclopædia of English literature, Vol. 1, pp. 128-135 ... ... R

Renan (E.) Translations of the Bible. *In his* Studies in Religious history, pp. 168-182. (1886) 6958

Smyth (J. P.) How we got our Bible. (1905) A4105

Talbot (R. T.) Our Bible: how it came to us. (1893) 9965

Tedder (H. R.) The Barkers and the early history of the Bible-patent. *In* Library Chronicle, Vol. 2, pp. 161-166 ... ... R

Trevelyan (G. M.) England in the age of Wycliffe. (1899) ... A1305

Westcott (B. F.) Translations of the Bible. *In his* The Bible in the Church. (1901) A2836

Description of Famous English Bibles.

Bibles, Prayer-Books, and Devotional Books. *In* Literary Curiosities and Notes; ed. by A. B. G. [Gentleman's Magazine Library] 8861

Dore (J. R.) Notes on the last edition of the Bishops' New Testament. *In* Book Lore, Vol. 1. (1884-5). pp. 113-118 ... R

———— Notes on the Quarto edition of Coverdale's Bible. *In* Book Lore, Vol. 5. (1886-7). pp. 109-116 ... ... R

Pocock (N.) The Bishops' Bible. *In* Book Lore, Vol. 5. (1886-7). pp. 62-65 ... ... R

———— Cranmer's Bible, A.D. 1540. *In* Book Lore, Vol. 2. (1885). pp. 25-29 ... ... R

———— The Great Bible, A.D. 1539. *In* Book Lore, Vol. 2. (1885). pp. 1-5 ... ... R

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